

Northern New England Telephone Operations LLC
d/b/a FairPoint Communications – NNE

1. Tariff Information

1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2 Definitions

Intrastate Communications—Any communications within a state subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission as provided by the laws of the state involved.

Legal Holiday—Days other than Saturday or Sunday on which the Telephone Company is normally closed. These include New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and a day when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day or Columbus Day is legally observed and other locally observed holidays when the Telephone Company is closed.

Lineside Connection—A connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

Local Access and Transport Area—A geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses one or more designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Local Calling Area—A geographical area as defined in the NH Catalog in which an end user (telephone exchange service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges. (C)

Local Tandem Switch—A local Telephone Company switching unit by which local or access telephonic communications are switched to and from an end office switch.

Loss Deviation—The variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Major Fraction Thereof—Any period of time in excess of one half of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of 36 hours and 15 minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two 24 hour periods for a total of 48 hours.

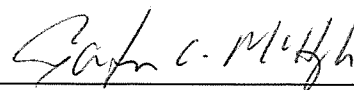
Message—A Call.

Network Control Signaling—The transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which performs functions such as supervision (control, status and charge signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identifications, rate of flow, service selection error control and audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating reorder or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

North American Numbering Plan—A three digit area (numbering plan area) code and a seven digit telephone number made up of a three digit central office code plus a four digit station number.

Off Hook—The active condition of switched access or a telephone exchange service line.

On Hook—The idle condition of switched access or a telephone exchange service line.



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Operator Services Provider—The interstate provider of operator services to which an end user placing an operator assisted call is connected when the end user's presubscribed IC designates a provider of operator services to handle its operator traffic.

Originating Direction—The use of switched access service for the origination of calls from an end user premises to an IC premises.

Payphone Service Provider—An end user who subscribes to public telephone service under the Telephone Company's general and/or local exchange service provisions.

Point Code—A unique nine digit numeric identifier that identifies a customer's SS7 capable switch and other SS7 network elements or nodes.

Point of Termination—The demarcation point or network interface, at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of access service ends (refer to Section 2.3.4). The point of demarcation or network interface is the point of interconnection between Telephone Company communications facilities and customer provided facilities as defined in Section 68.3 of the FCC's rules and regulations.

Premises—A building, or a portion of a building in a multitenant building, or buildings on continuous property (except railroad right of way, etc.).

Public Telephone Service—A Public Access Smart-Pay Line or Public Access Line which is provided under the Telephone Company's general and/or local exchange service tariff.

Remote Node—A Telephone Company building in which remote switching modules and/or remote switching systems are located.

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems—Small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS type host office and cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer.

Return Loss—A measure of the similarity between the two impedances at the junction of two transmission paths. The higher the return loss, the higher the similarity.

Service Access Code—A three digit code that takes the place of an NPA in the dialing sequence. Particular services provided by an IC, BOC or independent telephone company, may include but are not limited to 700 (IC Services), 800 (800 Access Service) and 900 (National dial-it network communications service). Service access codes are associated with switched access services that may be ordered by an IC as part of the access services tariff. A Telephone Company may screen calls and route to an IC specified point of presence based upon the SAC dialed.

Service Control Point—The SS7 node where Telephone Company databases reside.

Signaling Point—A switch that is capable of supporting SS7 Signaling.

Signaling Point of Interconnection—The customer designated location, in the same LATA as the Telephone Company STP, where Signaling System 7 signaling information is exchanged between the Telephone Company and the customer.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

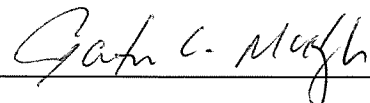
6.3.1 General

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| A. | Descriptions of the switched access feature groups provided under this tariff are the same as those described in The FairPoint Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 1, Section 6.3. In addition, a WAL service when ordered from The FairPoint Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 1, Section 7 may at the option of the customer be provided for use with FGB and FGD. |
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6.3.2 Feature Group 2A (FG2A)

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| A. | FG2A is available to wireless carriers exclusively, and provides trunk side access to Telephone Company end office switches and local service providers end office switches with an associated seven or ten digit access code for the wireless carrier's use in originating and terminating intraLATA communications. |
| 1. | FG2A is provided at appropriately equipped Telephone Company designated electronic access tandems. |
| 2. | For FG2A with the SS7 signaling option, the CCSA signaling connection is provided to Telephone Company designated STPs. |
| B. | FG2A may have access to a trunk group or groups at an access tandem switch, designated by the Telephone Company, where switching is provided. |
| C. | Billing Options— The following billing option is available to the FG2A wireless carrier(s). |
| 1. | Charges are billed to the FG2A wireless carrier and end user. |
| a. | For calls in the terminating direction, the wireless carrier will be billed all terminating access charges in accordance with the tariff. |
| b. | For calls in the originating direction, the end user will be billed applicable local or MTS usage charges. |

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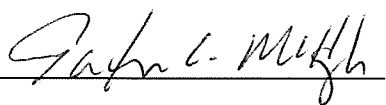
14. IntraLATA Presubscription (ILP) Services

14.1 IntraLATA Presubscription

14.1.1	Description
A.	ILP is an arrangement whereby an exchange service customer of the Telephone Company designates either the Telephone Company or another carrier as its presubscribed interexchange carrier (ILP PIC) for calls made from the customer's exchange access line, without the customer having to dial an access code. Calls which qualify for ILP are intrastate intraLATA toll calls.

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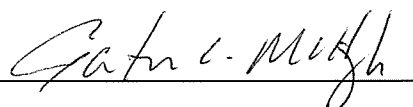
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14. IntraLATA Presubscription (ILP) Services**14.3 Application of Rates and Charges**

14.3.1 IntraLATA Presubscription	
A.	An ILP PIC NRC applies per change for each telephone exchange service line or trunk.
1.	For 90 days immediately following the date of implementation, customers may make one ILP PIC change without charge.
2.	The ILP PIC charge does not apply for new service customers selecting an ILP PIC at the time they place an order with the Telephone Company for telephone exchange service.
3.	A new customer who did not select an ILP PIC at the time service was being established and as a result was provided access code dialing as an alternative, has 60 days to request a change from access code dialing to the Telephone Company or to another carrier, and no ILP PIC charge will apply. Customers requesting a change after 60 days will incur the ILP PIC charge.
4.	The ILP PIC charge applies for an intralata PIC change on a line. The ILP PIC charge will be waived if an interlata PIC change is also being requested on that line at the same time, and on the same service order, as the intralata PIC change request.
B.	Service Charges— The applicable published NRC (service order) applies to reestablish a customer's OCP service.
1.	The charge does not apply when the customer's request is received within 90 days of the date upon which the customer's ILP PIC is changed from the Telephone Company.
C.	Unauthorized ILP PIC Change/Restoral
1.	If a customer denies authorizing a change in ILP as submitted by an IC, the customer will be credited the previously billed ILP PIC NRC, and the ILP PIC NRC will be waived for restoring the customer to its previous ILP PIC.
2.	The ILP PIC NRC will be assessed, as applicable, to an IC as set forth following when a customer denies authorizing the change in ILP as submitted by the IC (refer to Section 14.3.1A4).
a.	One ILP PIC NRC is assessed to the alleged unauthorized IC to recover the disputed ILP PIC NRC previously billed to the customer.
b.	One ILP PIC NRC is assessed to the alleged unauthorized IC to restore the customer to its previous ILP PIC.
3.	In accordance with the FCC's slamming liability rules in CC Docket 94–129, if an alleged unauthorized IC is ultimately exonerated of liability, the IC is entitled to receive full payment from the customer for all services provided. In such situations, any ILP PIC NRC assessed against the IC by the Telephone Company is subject to rebilling to the customer by the alleged unauthorized IC.

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